

China, which dissociates itself from it; the Chinese delegation made the following statement:

"The Chinese delegation hopes that Iran and Iraq will arrive at a fair and reasonable settlement of their boundary dispute through negotiations in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence. Therefore, the Chinese delegation does not favour United Nations involvement in any form in a boundary dispute. In view of this position, the Chinese delegation dissociates itself from the above consensus of the Security Council."²

At its 1770th meeting, on 28 May 1974, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran: report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the consensus adopted by the Security Council on 28 February 1974 (S/11291)".²

Resolution 348 (1974)

of 28 May 1974

The Security Council,
Recalling its consensus adopted on 28 February 1974 (S/11229),

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, which was circulated to the Security Council on 20 May 1974 (S/11291);

² *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

2. Welcomes the reported determination on the part of Iran and Iraq to de-escalate the prevailing situation and to improve their relations and, in particular, the fact that both countries have agreed through the Secretary-General's Special Representative, acting in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices, to the following points:

(a) A strict observance of the 7 March 1974 cease-fire agreement;

(b) Prompt and simultaneous withdrawal of concentrations of armed forces along the entire border, in accordance with an arrangement to be agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two countries;

(c) The creation of a favourable atmosphere conducive to achieving the purpose stated in the following subparagraph, by refraining totally from any hostile actions against each other;

(d) An early resumption, without any preconditions, at the appropriate level and place, of conversations with a view to a comprehensive settlement of all bilateral issues;

3. Expresses the hope that the parties will take as soon as possible the necessary steps to implement the agreement reached;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to lend whatever assistance may be requested by both countries in connexion with the said agreement.

Adopted at the 1770th meeting by 14 votes to none.³

³ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁴

Decisions

On 11 February 1974, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11214)⁵ stating that on 9 January the Secretary-General had asked him to bring to the attention of the members of the Council his intention to appoint Major-General Bengt Liljestrand of Sweden, Chief of Staff of the United Na-

tions Truce Supervision Organization as of 1 April, to replace Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo, who had been appointed Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force on 12 November 1973. The final paragraph of the note stated that the President of the Security Council had informed the Secretary-General on 5 February as follows:

"On the basis of consultations with the members of the Security Council, I am pleased to inform you that the Security Council has taken note of your letter of 9 January 1974 and would have no objection to the appointment of Major-General Liljestrand as Chief of Staff of UNTSO."

⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*.